

Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

The farmer gazed upon his fields.
His children, boys and better;
He smiled a smile of sweet content,
And the wind blew through his tresses.

These white lawn sleeves are revealing
more skilful arms than any Roentgen
ray ever could.

It will be noticed that the county
coroner at St. Louis has not, up to a
late hour, refused aid.

Manley insists that Reed will be nomi-
nated. The mantle of Bill Nye seems
to have fallen on Manley.

Brick Pomeroy's career is an in-
stance of how far in meanness an editor
can go and not be killed.

Not since 1857 has Wichita had the
corner-lot look in her eyes like she has
today. Everybody is cheerful.

If Ed Howe should ever write a
comic opera there would be a mother-
in-law killed in every act, you bet.

It is about time for someone to take
up an old Indian legend to the effect
that there is no coal and gas under
Wichita.

Senator Allison made a speech in
favor of the issuance of gold bonds.
This is the last skyrocket of the Allis-
son boom.

When St. John gets his new party
on its feet he should see that it has a
good strong unstraddling plank against
cigarettes.

The kiss microphone is nothing new.
Bohdy Burns said: "But, Della, on
thy balmy lips, let me no vagrant in-
sect rove."

An Indian legend says that no cy-
clone ever visited the site of Wichita
and, with the exception of Tiger Bill,
none ever did.

If he is not to be allowed to issue any
more bonds Grover will simply go out
on the lawn and play with the children
till his term is out.

Cleveland was right in his veto of the
river and harbor bill and the present
congress makes nothing for itself by
passing it over his veto.

One good literary man should be
placed on the St. Louis platform com-
mittee and he should blockade that
"unhatched as" phrase.

The Butler bill prohibiting bonds
now goes to the house and before the
votes comes a large number of nervous
congressmen will hide out.

It has developed fully and unmis-
takeably that Quay's visit to Canton
was merely Mr. Quay's graceful and
gentle way of laying down.

If they are to have harmony in Chi-
cago the Democrats will never get the
music pitched right by using Tillman's
pitchfork for a tuning-fork.

Whatever the derivation of the word,
the Republicans will never have a
candidate more candid than Major Mc-
Kinley, when the time comes.

Governor Bradley has withdrawn his
presidential boom. He should not de-
spair. This country elects a president
again in 1900, 1904, 1908 and 1912.

While Mrs. Igans shows such an
anxiety to anyone who is two-faced
we are sure she herself could find
something for another month to do.

A Nebraska congressman has been
renewed without a financial plank.
He probably has no opinions on finan-
ce, poor fellow, and wants the place.

Chester Long pulled a great big
strong cyclone collar around himself
when he voted not to pass the river
and harbor bill over the president's
veto.

Mr. Ralph Burton should understand
that a large number of the sunfish in
the Kansas senatorial race stand ready
to swallow the whole at a moment's
notice.

Senator Baker refuses to express an
opinion on the gubernatorial situation.
He fears that in touching a rock he
might strike the very one that would
start an avalanche.

The administrator of Miss Kate Field
has not yet been appointed, but he
will probably abuse Atchison because
he is not able to sell the real estate of
the estate in that city.

Butler bill or no Butler bill the gold
bond question and the gold reserve,
ever dwindling, is upon the country.
It will exist no matter what party plat-
forms say. It must be met.

Pride goeth before a fall. A man
(Kansas man) in St. Louis was walking
with his chin up just before the cyclone
struck and fell into a coal-hole. Every-
body else in the vicinity was killed.

Unmistakable evidence is at hand
that Platt is trying to steal the Re-
publican Oklahoma delegation. But
this is a year when New York can do
nothing—not even with the help of
Oklahoma.

Frank G. Carpenter has visited Mc-
Kinley. He described McKinley as a
"good man." He got nothing more
out of him. The longer this country
knows McKinley the more mysterious
he will become.

Nobody in Wichita predicted last
year that "times would be better in
the spring," but you will notice that
we are getting freight rates, elevators,
banks, railroad office, and other evi-
dences of prosperity.

The McKinley campaign in Kansas
will open at Wichita June 8, when the
"Kansas McKinley Corn Train" will start
from that city for St. Louis. John J. Ingalls,
J. R. Burton, Chester L. Long, W. B. Sait,
S. R. Peters, and others will talk—
Kansas City Gazette.

DARE NOT IGNORE IT.

There is at least one bird less lone-
some than during the weeks succeed-
ing last fall's elections, at which time
with such unanimity the papers and
politicians of the country were so con-
fidently announcing that the "silver
crisis" was at last "done for." It is
unnecessary to direct attention to the
embellished cognomen of the said
fowl or point out the region in which
it does its most effective flapping.

However, there is still a persistent
disposition of assurance that there can
be but one issue before the country,
and that issue the tariff. This in the
face of the undeniable fact that politi-
cal parties are going to pieces over
silver, and that little else than silver
is talked of in congress, through the
newspapers or elsewhere, and the sit-
uation becomes anomalous.

With every national political organ-
ization in the country, save the Repub-
lican party, pronouncing for silver,
with labor organizations demanding
sixteen to one and free, with the Re-
publican party itself being threatened,
we find such papers as the New York
Tribune, the Mail and Express, and
other great Republican dailies of the
east persistently declaring that the
only issue before the country is one of
tariff. The Mail and Express is vin-
dictive in its denunciations of currency
reform, designating it as "a form of
Democratic hypocrisy, perfidy and stu-
pidity."

Such insistence is but blindness, wil-
ful and self-chosen. Every loyal Re-
publican recognizes the importance of
the tariff question, but being in favor
of protection they cannot get away
from the idea of protecting silver as
well as other products. So the money
question is not settled and will not be
until silver has met its Sedan or gold
its Waterloo. Should the Republican
party at St. Louis either ignore the sil-
ver question or pronounce in favor of
the gold standard, that will not even
tend to settle the money question in
face of four other national conventions
making silver their sole or prime issue.
No politician can be so dumb as not to
see that with all the silver elements
of the country uniting on a Chicago
silver platform, and with such a man
as Teller for a nominee, that there
would be trouble ahead for the Re-
publican party. To say therefore that
the money question is settled or that
it is not an issue is foolishly absurd.

While it is true that only eight straight
state Republican conventions have de-
clared for silver, yet it is equally true
that there are Republicans in every
township, ward and county in the
United States who are for free silver
16 to 1. If the Republican leaders
either lose sight of or ignore this fact
it will be at the expense of votes in
the electoral college. Last month the
Republicans of Oregon declared for the
gold standard, and the dispatches in
yesterday morning's Eagle contained
the information that the Republican
nominee for congress in that Republi-
can state were probably defeated.

The time for pool-pooling is past,
and the papers named, as will Wall
street, be forced to admit, before No-
vember next, that the great issue is
the silver issue, and that the Republi-
can party will have made a fatal mis-
take if it should ignore that fact at
the St. Louis convention.

REAL MONOCHISM.

The Philadelphia Record refers to
the silver factions of all the parties as
having but a thin partition between
them, seemingly oblivious to the fact
that in the thinness of the partition
lurks the danger of monochism. The
New York World and the Journal of
that city are two other papers afflicted
with monochism to that degree that
they cannot tell the truth any longer
when it comes to the silver question,
being so blind in their servility as not
to see that their lies in failing to mis-
lead, only disgust.

The Record says, however, that should the factions fuse
they will fall, will go down before the
sound money front of the country.
The monochism has yet to learn that
through ruin and suffering the people
have learned the truth and can no
longer be misled by misrepresentation.
In sheer desperation, apparently, the
New York Journal has thrown the facts
of experience and history to the wind
and resorted to falsehoods of the sil-
liest character. The other day in its
shallow ravings that paper declared
that silver demonized Texas, being
left out of the college because the
silver outside of the dollar was worth
more than the silver in the dollar, so
that nobody would waste money by
having it coined. While it is true that
silver when it was demonized was
worth a shade more than 16 to 1, that
which made it worth only 30 to 1 was
the demonizing act, sneaked through
congress under the direction of the
Bank of England. As the Denver
News well replies, the silver in a dol-
lar was worth no more in 1873 than it
was in 1884 and afterwards until 1873,
when its demonization occurred. In
1884 congress deliberately changed the
ratio from 15 to 1 to 16 to 1, the object
being to bring the gold of Europe here
by undervaluing silver. At the old
ratio the United States over-valued it.
This caused an inflow of silver to this
country and sent out its gold. France
then, and since, coined money at the
ratio of 15 1/2 to 1. By the act of 1834,
which changed the American ratio to
16 to 1, the silver in a dollar at once
commanded a premium of 3 per cent
over the gold dollar for exportation to
France, whereas before it was worth
3 per cent less. The increase in value
was wholly the result of law. Had
congress in 1873 instead of demoniz-
ing silver reduced the American ratio
to that of France—15 1/2 to 1—the value
of the metals in the two dollars would
immediately have been equalized—
there would not have been the differ-
ence of a fraction of a cent between them.

The World says that "by 1878 silver
had so increased in production and so
fallen in price that it would have re-
quired a ratio of 17 1/2 to 1 to make
good money of it." Production of sil-
ver had somewhat increased, but it
fell in price solely because the strong

supporting arm of the law was taken
from it in 1873, while it remained under
gold. Silver was no longer money—
only a commodity, and of course it fell,
measured in gold, as has every other
commodity since that fatal day.

It affirms that "the friends of silver
called upon the government to restore
the value of the metal by passing the
Bland-Allison act, and congress did so."
This the World knows to be false. The
"friends of silver" demanded, not the
Bland-Allison act, but a free coinage
act. They passed a free coinage act
through the house in 1878, and in the
senate Allison and other golding sen-
ators emasculated it of every essential
feature, and forced the house to ac-
cept, rather than obtain nothing, that
abortion in financial legislation.

Then it takes up the Sherman act of
1890. It says of it that "Sherman
law was passed requiring the govern-
ment to buy 500,000 ounces of silver
each year. This the silver leaders de-
clared would at once put silver back
to its old ratio with gold by absorbing
the whole American product." A
more brazen lie was never written.
That act was another of John Sher-
man's devices to defeat the free coin-
age act in the house, which had already
passed the senate. On its passage
every Democratic senator and mem-
ber, without a single exception, voted
against it, and the silver Republican
senators and members voted for it un-
der protest—all alike, silver Democrats
and Republicans, protesting that it
was a delusion and snare, and would
not do what the World says they main-
tained it would do.

And so this lying goes on. A gold-
bug newspaper could not tell the truth
if it would upon any phase of the sil-
ver controversy. Silver men have de-
clared from the first that the only law
that could restore equality to the gold
and silver in the two dollars is a free
coinage law. Upon that they have
never wavered. The trouble has been
to make the people see it, which it has
been difficult to do in the face of the
awful and persistent falsehoods with
which such papers as the World have
deceived them.

But the day for the newspaper liar
upon the financial question has passed.
Through ruin and suffering the people
have learned the truth, and in the fires
of it the falsehoods of the World and
other kindred sheets are shriveled into
nothingness—powerless to longer fool
the people.

CHESTER LONG'S LATEST VOTE.

Among the twenty-six Republicans in
the house who voted not to pass the
river and harbor bill over the presi-
dent's veto was our congressman of the
Seventh Kansas congressional district,
Chester L. Long.

The Republicans in the house had no
difficulty in getting enough votes to
pass the bill over the president's veto.
A two-thirds majority is needed and
more than enough was obtained.
The national house of representa-
tives is acting very strangely in this
matter. The constitution imposes it
a great responsibility which the house
does not seem to feel at all. All ap-
propriation measures must originate
in the house. The senate was guard-
ed against by the Framers and this
responsibility put upon the house with
the idea that the representatives near-
est the people shall alone start bills
calling out an expenditure of public
funds.

The present river and harbor bill
was a measure which was modest in
its way at first. But amendments up-
on amendments, private snags and lo-
cality snags were piled upon it until it
took in and called upon the expendi-
ture of an enormous sum. A great
many congressmen have a finger in
the pie. It is not meant by this, in-
ferentially, that they will individually
rake off money for themselves but they
are providing for an expenditure in
their several districts, for which their
grateful constituents will return them
with a whoop. This is not just to the
country at large.

The country's revenues are in terrible
shape, and as Mr. Cleveland pointed
out in his veto message, this is not the
time to frolic in extravagance.

Notwithstanding this the house com-
mittee on appropriations quickly re-
ports in favor of passing the bill over
the president's veto and the house
quickly passed it. Thirty-nine Demo-
crats joined in this over-riding of the
president's veto. Twenty-six Republi-
cans voted against passing it over the
president's veto. The Seventh dis-
trict, and particularly the Republicans
in the district, were pleased to see
Chester Long take his place in the
little squad of protesting Republicans.

The machinery of the house of rep-
resentatives is of course all-important
to a member of the house, but his con-
stituency cares nothing about it and
when it comes to choosing between
the question of right and the advan-
tage of standing in with a legislative
ring, the people of the Seventh dis-
trict expect their representative to do
what is right and take the chances of
being boycotted for not "helping out"
in any tight squeeze the ring may ex-
perience.

GREAT MEN ON MONEY.

Money is the question of the times.
The goldbugs declare that no money is
sound money but gold, but in main-
taining gold as a standard they promise
no better times, nor anything else save
the fact that we will have sound
money. The silver men upon the other
hand hold that silver has been money
since the time when money was first
used, and that an ounce of it would
be worth one-sixteenth of an ounce of
gold under like treatment. The ques-
tion of money is bound to be the lead-
ing question of this country if not of
the world until it is settled whether
silver shall be accorded the same con-
sideration as a value of final redemp-
tion. In the meantime recurs ever
the question what is money, and must
real money carry within itself a com-
mercial value equalling that stamped
upon its face.

In a late speech Mr. W. H. Greenleaf,
an ex-president of the Bank of Eng-
land, presents views on value in money
that are radically at variance with

those taken by leading bankers and
financiers of this country. Mr. Green-
leaf indorses the theories of money put
forth by Aristotle, Jurisconsult Pains,
John Locke, Ricardo and Mill. He
quotes the following from Aristotle:
"1. That money exists by law and
not by nature. 2. That money derives
its power not from the (mis-called) "in-
trinsic value" of the substance of which
it is made, but from the law which can
give an drake away that power. 3.
That money is not always of the same
value."

From Jurisconsult Pains: "Money
is not only a legal institution, as Aris-
totle pointed out, a creation of the law,
but it derives its power not from the
substance of which it is made but from
its quantity."

From John Locke: "The value of money
in general is the quantity of all
the money in the world in proportion to
all the trade."
From Ricardo: "The value of money in
any country is determined by the
amount existing. That commodities
rise and fall in price in proportion to
the increase or diminution of money I
assume as a fact that is uncontroversi-
ble. The demand for money is regu-
lated entirely by its value and its value
by its quantity."

From John Stuart Mill: "The value
of money, other things being the same,
varies inversely to its quantity, every
increase of quantity lowering the value
and every diminution raising it in a
ratio exactly equivalent. That an in-
crease of the quantity of money raises
prices and a diminution lowers them
is the most elementary proposition in
the theory of currency, and without it
we should have no key to any of the
others."

AN ELECTRICAL SNAP.

The successful delivery, at Sacra-
mento, of power generated at Folsom,
Cal., marks the completion of the
longest and most important electric
power transmission scheme yet under-
taken. Work has been in progress
since 1888, the convict labor of the
state having been employed at the dam
above Folsom.

The completed works are now gener-
ating about 3,000 horse power, which is
used in Sacramento for general com-
mercial purposes, for street rail lines,
city lighting, in railway shops, mills,
elevators, hotels, factories and the like.
One customer is installing five syn-
chronous motors to replace steam
engines, and claims to have figured a
saving of 40 per cent by the new power,
the cost of which, delivered, is not
stated. The entire electric equipment,
which presents features of great in-
terest, has been carried out by the Gen-
eral Electric company. The turbines
are connected with the largest gener-
ators yet built, and the electricity is
generated at a voltage of 800. It is
there "stepped up" by transformers to
a pressure of 11,000 volts and passes
out over the line. Seventeen miles
away, at the Sacramento station, the
11,000 voltage is "stepped down" to
pressures of from 500 to 115 volts, ac-
cording to the use proposed, and sold
to customers.

The loss in transmission is figured at
only 7.5 per cent, this remarkably low
percentage being the result, in part at
least, of the high pressure of the trans-
mitted current. It is said to be far
less than the loss on ordinary short dis-
tance commercial lines or in general
electric railway service.

Power is generated from a dam
above Folsom, which was built by con-
tract labor, and has capacity for over
three billion gallons. The water falls
55 feet on four turbines, capable of
generating 5,000 horse power, but be-
fore it is used it passes through the
state power house, where are set addi-
tional turbines, generating 1,900 horse
power for the use of the common-
wealth. After being used for power,
the water is all used for irrigation over
the country near Folsom, and great
results are expected from this service,
which, in the inception of the scheme,
was the primary object sought.

AWAY GOES THE MONEY.

The berths of every outgoing steamer
from New York to Europe are engaged
for weeks ahead, and until late in the
summer of the present season. It is
further stated that not less than two
hundred millions of dollars in gold will
be spent by Americans in Europe this
year. There is little doubt that many
capital and pleasure resorts of the old
world count largely upon the money
they annually receive from prodigal
American tourists. As for Palestine
cities or the towns of the Holy Land,
they would doubtless go strangled if
from any cause sightseers should cease
to visit them.

Mr. Dickson, the British consul at
Jerusalem, says that many visitors to
Egypt visit the Holy Land also, the re-
sult being that money is brought into
the country, and employment is given
to a numerous class of the population
who otherwise would remain idle.
Hotel-keepers, dragomans, guides,
shopkeepers, stable owners, carriage
drivers, muleteers, etc., all look for-
ward to the tourist season as a means
of acquiring a livelihood, and should
any unforeseen circumstances occur to
hinder the usual influx of travellers—
as, for example, the recent imposition
of quarantine on arrivals from Egypt—
it is looked upon as something little
short of a disaster by the inhabitants of
Jerusalem and Jaffa. As an instance
of the effect which the annual arrival
of tourists has had upon the progress
of the country, it may be mentioned
that twenty years ago there existed
only one decent hotel in Jerusalem,
whereas now there are at least six good
hotels in the city, two being first-class,
besides several boarding-houses and
hospices for the accommodation of pil-
grims.

KANSAS CYCLONES.

As everybody knows the destructive
storm known as a cyclone is not a cy-
clone but a tornado, which generally
develops within the circle of the cy-
clone, but everybody doesn't know that
Kansas is outside of the path of the
most destructive tornadoes. Eastern
papers have a habit in speaking of the
tornado of calling them Kansas cy-
clones.

The tornado is specially fre-
quent in the United States. It does
not develop, Lieutenant Finley, of the
signal corps has shown, in the center
of a cyclone, but usually several hun-
dred miles to the southeast of such a
center. In the United States tornadoes
are by far the most frequent in the val-
leys of the lower Mississippi and the up-
per Missouri rivers, owing to the
meeting there of currents of cold air
from the north and warm, moist air
from the Gulf of Mexico. A tornado
map, prepared by Lieutenant Finley,
indicates the regions in which these
disturbances are most frequent. The
loss of life, he shows, has been greatest
in the states in the order in which they
are here named: Missouri, Mississippi,
Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin
and Ohio. There is a small area of
maximum frequency, where over fifty
destructive tornadoes have occurred,
and St. Louis is in this unfortunate
area. There is an area in New York
and another near Atlanta, having a
record of 30, and one in Texas, with a
record of 15. Open plains seem to
favor their development, while moun-
tains are obstacles. The Alleghany
and Blue Ridge appear to protect pre-
tly effectively the regions east of those
mountains. Neither Kansas or Ne-
braska figure as districts of destructive
tornadoes, although hardly a summer
passes without one or more within the
borders of the state, but they seldom
are powerful or terrific enough to de-
stroy life. The one at Wellington
three or four years ago and the one in
northeast Kansas this spring being ex-
ceptions.

Table Talk, the little magazine which
upholds woman's interests by being "up-
to-date" in everything pertaining to the
home, and especially everything having
reference to the dining room and kitchen,
again shows its progressiveness through-
out the current issue. Its timely article
on "Camp Life for Girls," by Mrs. Van
Cort Schuyler; "Kindergarten in Neigh-
borhood Work," by Nora Archibald Smith;
"German Markets," by Lucy A. S. Geise;
"Summer Desserts," by Eliza Parker, in
addition to the regular departments con-
taining recipes, menus and entertain-
ments, makes the June number of special
value. Housekeepers unacquainted with
Table Talk should avail themselves of the
publishers' offer to our readers of a sam-
ple copy free, to anyone sending their ad-
dress to Table Talk Publishing Co., Phila-
delphia.

For more than a half-century Little's
Living Age has been republishing the
best and most important papers, biograph-
ies, reviews, stories, verses and sketches
of travel, to be found in the foreign (es-
pecially the British) magazines, quarter-
lies and literary weeklies. During this
long period it has been prized and com-
mended for the judgment and taste ex-
hibited in its selections. Hardly one of
the eminent British authors of the past
fifty years can be named who has not been
represented in these pages.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

There is a town in Beaver county named
Shade. Does it consist of a tree?
Jo Wisby will probably have a few words
to say after the Chicago convention.
Temple Houston, for the sake of his
congressional boom, is not engaging in the
factional fight.

There are sixty-four newspapers in the
Chickasaw nation, but not one Populist or
Republican paper.

A writer in El Reno wants primary
school teachers to study the methods of
Christ in instructing.

Greer county hasn't said how she likes
Oklahoma conventions. Her breath has
probably been taken away.

The chances are just the same that no
carpetbagger will be nominated for con-
gress against Dennis Flynn.

The Talaga Advocate says that Dennis
Flynn is considered very small potatoes
in Washington. The fact is he isn't.
Jo Wisby says he will answer Pat Nagle.
The same kind of an answering row is on
between Overmyer and Perry in Kansas.

Judge Burford will spend the summer
on his claim in Garfield county. In the
fall he will open up a law office in El
Reno.
Pat Nagle should strenuously avoid
breaking into the newspapers again. This
is the advice everyone in the territory is
giving.
Morton cannot have the Oklahoma dele-
gation. It may vote for Reed once. If
it does it will go to McKinley on the
second ballot.

The Farmers' and Stock Growers' bank
at Mead, which failed last week, was the
Kansas bank which had \$200 of Beaver
county's money. It very rarely happens
that a bank in another state from a
county, has the county's funds on deposit.

Hardesty Herald: "We hope that our
readers will pardon this week's issue and
the extremely mysterious absence of a
certain letter. Shooting Sam Bixler
came into our office yesterday and stated
that he was going shooting and had no
ammunition he would like to borrow
some of our type for shot. Before we
could prevent it, he grabbed all the type
out of the most important box and
disappeared. Our subscribers can help
to replenish our stock if all those who
want shot by Sam will save the charge
which is picked out of them and return
it to us. Navar mind if it is battered a
little."

ALONG THE KANSAS RILE
In the Seneca cyclone the paint was rub-
bed off a barn, but the barn was not in-
jured.

No Americans were killed in the Moscow
panic. But Russia is a long way from
Kansas.

A. G. Stacy has got some money at
last. He has been allowed a pension of
\$10 a month.

The Larned Optic says it is Jerry Simp-
son's determination to beat Chester Long
or stay at home.

Mrs. T. W. Eckert of Arkansas City,
was in the Union depot at St. Louis when
the cyclone struck.

McNamara & Co

Crowded All Day Yesterday.

Many of our customers tell us that we are offering bargains that should interest all prudent buyers. A whole store full of bargains and a stock of merchandise that is fresh and up to date.

Come to the busy store. Come where you can get the best value for your money.

The leading prices of other houses will be met or undersold at McNamara's.

Have you seen the new Linen Fabrics in the north window? They are fashionable to the highest degree. Eastern fashion centers are gone wild over them.

THE SIXTY phenomenal bargains are still at this store. They are unapproachable, unmatchable, and extend to every department.

The special low prices on Ladies' Muslin Underwear and Children's Gowns and White Dresses is a big feature of our low selling.

The Busy Store, 123 and 127 Main St.

STEFFEN'S
Refreshment parlor is the most
delightful retreat in the city. His
Ice Cream
Cooling Beverage Drinks
Candies, Cakes, Pastries
are the most delicious. Mail and
wire orders promptly filled, at
The Old Reliable
Bon-Ton and Kandy
Bakery and Kitchen
Telephone 152 - 146 N. Main.



WASH DAY

Is a vexation and worry to the house-
hold. Avoid it, and get your laundry
done in first-class style and economi-
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